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Penn. avenue and F street.

The Chicago ticket would read "Altgeld

and Tillman" if the delegates should ex-

press the desire of their hearts.

Bland's boomers are giving the "cornfield

shake" in Chicago, thus beating ex-Gov-

ernor Botes and Matthews at their own

game.

The New York Republicans will be wise

to postpone their factional fight until after the

first Tuesday after the first Monday in

November.

If Samuel J. Tilden were alive how he

would lash the men who are trying to

commit the Democratic party to free silver

and repudiation!

Missouri, whose 6 per cent. bonds are

quoted at par, is the logical State to fur-

nish the logical candidate, for a depreciated

dollar and a shaky credit.

Some of the political rooters who were

sent from here to Chicago to "work" for

Matthews will probably spend the most of

their time working the free-lunch tables.

The Baltimore Sun (Dem.) asks if the

Democratic party with the silver issue

substituted for slavery will repeat the col-

lossal blunder of 1860. It squints that

way.

The spectacle which the controlling ele-

ment of the Democratic national conven-

tion presents is one to which the attention

of those who believe in law and order is di-

rected.

It was not necessary to take up a sub-

scription to send the sound-money dele-

gation from this city to Chicago. They be-

long to a class who pay their own ex-

penses.

It is hoped that Mr. John R. McLean, of

the Cincinnati Enquirer, has ascertained

that the free-silver delegates at the Chi-

cago convention cannot be bought at a

low figure.

A party that traces its political ancestry

to the writer of the Declaration of Inde-

pendence has fallen prey low when it

seriously discusses John R. McLean as a

candidate for President.

In the headlines of the newspapers all

over the country one reads: "Altgeld is in

full control of the destinies of the Demo-

cracy." It is so; and he carries a club on

his shoulder and a knife in his hand.

President Cleveland will be at Gray

Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., while the

Altgeld convention is in session, and there is

every reason to suspect that he will not

keep a special wire to the Windy City very

tight.

If Altgeld says that Bland is the man,

Bland will be, and he is inclined to

Bland because he denounced and voted

against the resolution which the House

passed endorsing the President's course in

suppressing the Debs insurrection.

The receipts of revenue under the Wilson-

Gorman tariff law during the month of

June were \$26,000,000. This is less than the

receipts for any month of June in twenty

years, except last year. In June, 1890, the

receipts were \$27,546,881. Truly, the present

tariff is one for deficit only.

During the month of June 1,500,000 stand-

ard silver dollars were coined by the United

the country in 1880 in excess of exports, and \$7,468,127 in excess of exports in 1891. Under this restoration of the gold standard and national influx of gold the country entered upon one of its eras of greatest prosperity, as it would again if the money question were permanently settled on a gold basis. The country needs the gold cure.

A CONSPIRACY OF MILLIONAIRES.

There need be no mystery regarding the

spread of the silver agitation. It had a run

with "Coin's" book, which was put out

under the same auspices in February, 1895,

but it failed to take root because it was

so generally exposed. The same organiza-

tion, known as the Bimetallite League, or

some similar name, was not disinterested

by the failure of "Coin's" book. The back-

bone of the league is the owners of silver

mines and others who may win wealth

through free and unlimited coinage of sil-

ver. They are men of wealth, and, like the

former bonanza mine owners, who in years

past have made and spent millions, are of

a speculative turn. If they can force the

free coinage of their silver bullion those

who are worth thousands will be worth

tens of thousands, those worth hundreds

of thousands will be worth millions, and mil-

lions will become multi-millionaires. Not

in modern times has there ever been a bet-

ter scheme devised to make the rich very

rich than this proposition to coin the silver

bullion of the rich and double its value to

pay debts. In the history of modern times

no bare-faced job has ever been propo-

sed to Congress. The mine owners, being

rich men, have raised a fund to spread

their heresies. They have headquarters in

Washington. For months they have had

agents in all the States of the West pick-

ing up names to which to send silver-coin-

age literature. In this State, for the most

part, those agents have been members of

local Democratic committees, prominent

Populists, and now and then a disgruntled

Republican. Either to these agents or to

names furnished them have been sent the

franked speeches of the silverites. To one

postoffice, and not a large one, four bags

of these speeches were sent, addressed to

a Democratic agent. By thorough organi-

zation, through paid agents in part, these

speeches made by Democrats whose only

hope is in free silver, and by silver Sena-

tors representing millionaire mine owners,

were put into the hands of thousands of

men within a few days before the breaking

out of the excitement. The agents followed

up the distribution with demagogic ap-

peals, and the result is the silver furor

which gave life to the dead Democracy of

Indiana, which was made manifest in the

Democratic State convention in overriding

the party leaders.

But for the silver-mine owners there

would be no silver excitement now in this

and other States. It is a furor created by

the expenditure of money in the hope that

a thousand dollars will be made for every

one spent in hoodwinking the people. In

Illinois Governor Altgeld, who is consumed

with hatred of President Cleveland, has

found in the silver movement an opportu-

nity to strike what he imagines is a dead-

ly blow at his adversary. Scores of con-

scienceless politicians who seek office as

the one ambition of life or as the one

means of securing subsistence have joined

the movement. Still, the silver-mine own-

ers, with their money, are the main in-

spiration of the present silver movement.

For that reason it will be tantamount.

THE SOUND-MONEY SENTIMENT

IN THE SOUTH.

The solid South has been considerably

weakened in recent years by the establish-

ment of protection and honest election

clubs, and it looks as if the free-silver agi-

tation might contribute still further to its

breaking up. Although the Southern

States have sent solid free-silver delega-

tions to the Chicago convention, there is a

strong sound-money sentiment in that sec-

tion of the country. It is outvoted in the

Democratic State conventions, but it is

there all the same. When the Southern

people learn the effect the free-silver craze

is having in money circles of the East there

will be a reaction there in favor of sound

money. The Washington correspondent of

the Baltimore Sun says that a party of

prominent Southerners who called at the

White House recently told the President

that while in New York they found a gen-

eral disposition among the capitalists to

withdraw loans and investments from the

South, and they feared, as the result of

the silver agitation, that many millions

would be withdrawn. Undoubtedly there

will be, and when they see the damaging

effect the free-silver agitation is having on

Southern interests thousands of Southern

Democrats will abandon it, and will vote

the Republican ticket or not vote at all.

One of the White House visitors referred

to informed the President that out of five

of the most prominent Southerners now

living in New York four had informed him

that if the Chicago convention nominated

a free-silver candidate on a free-silver plat-

form they would vote the Republican

or black men. Thus the color line will be

broken, the solid South advanced a little

further towards disintegration, and that

greatest enemy of the South, the Demo-

cratic party, permanently weakened.

A FLUCTUATING STANDARD.

The following table from the last report

of the Director of the Mint, shows the fluc-

tuations in the bullion value of the silver

dollar as measured by the market price of

silver from 1874 to 1894. The figures give

the highest and lowest prices during each

year:

| Year | Highest | Lowest |
|------|---------|--------|
| 1874 | \$1.29 | .97 |
| 1875 | 1.26 | .94 |
| 1876 | 1.25 | .93 |
| 1877 | 1.24 | .92 |
| 1878 | 1.23 | .91 |
| 1879 | 1.22 | .90 |
| 1880 | 1.21 | .89 |
| 1881 | 1.20 | .88 |
| 1882 | 1.19 | .87 |
| 1883 | 1.18 | .86 |
| 1884 | 1.17 | .85 |
| 1885 | 1.16 | .84 |
| 1886 | 1.15 | .83 |
| 1887 | 1.14 | .82 |
| 1888 | 1.13 | .81 |
| 1889 | 1.12 | .80 |
| 1890 | 1.11 | .79 |
| 1891 | 1.10 | .78 |
| 1892 | 1.09 | .77 |
| 1893 | 1.08 | .76 |
| 1894 | 1.07 | .75 |

Since 1874 the silver dollar has been

chased, coined and used as a legal ten-

der of exchange, and it has been the

greater amount of silver than it ever did

during the period of free coinage prior to

1873. Under the Bland act, passed in 1873,

it purchased and coined \$3,000,000 of silver

a month, and under the Sherman act, passed

in 1890, it purchased four and one-half mil-

lion ounces of silver a month. The total

number of silver dollars coined up to Feb-

ruary, 1894, was \$3,032,238. The total num-

ber at present is \$22,280,306. It thus appears

that notwithstanding the efforts of the

government to maintain the market price

of silver by enormous purchases it has

steadily declined and constantly fluctuated.

The worst feature in the case is the fluc-

tuation. All authorities agree that a money

standard of value should be fixed and un-

fluctuating. Whatever other qualities it

possesses it should be as nearly absolutely

stable as possible. The evils of a fluctu-

ating currency are admitted by all, and they

are equally great whether the currency be

paper or metallic. Under free-silver coin-

age the American people would have to

endure not only the evils of a depreciated

currency but those of a fluctuating curren-

cy as well. There are men still living who

can remember when the paper currency

with which business was transacted fluc-

tuated from one to three or four per cent.

a day. But paper money in the days of

wild-cat banking never fluctuated much

more than has the market price of silver

during the last twenty years. If the coun-

try had been on a free-silver basis during

the period named the value of the silver

dollar would have been 95 cents at one

time, 100 cents at another time, and at

another time 105 cents. During the year 1893

it would have passed at one time for 95

cents and at another time for 105 cents.

With free-silver coinage the money value

of the silver dollar would immediately be-

come identical with its bullion value in

gold and would undergo the same fluc-

tuations. This is the kind of a standard

and measure of value which the Demo-

cratic party is asking the American people

to adopt.

One of the most interesting features of

the